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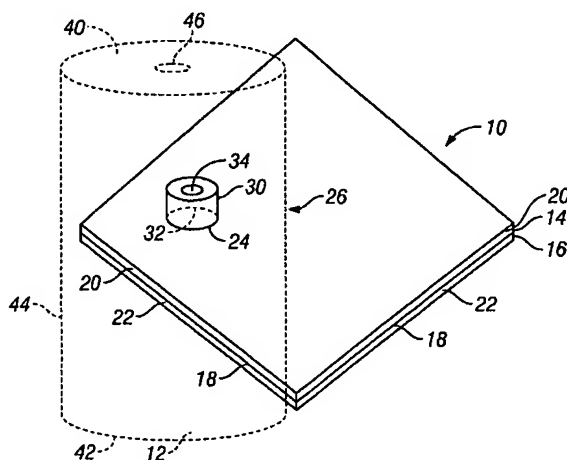
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ance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the begin-  
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(54) Title: METHOD OF INSTALLING ALCOHOL BEVERAGE BAG INTO A CONTAINER



(57) Abstract: The method of installing an alcohol beverage bag into a container such as a beer keg through an aperture in the container has the steps of folding the bag into overlapping panels so as to have a cross-sectional area able to pass through the aperture of the container and then inserting the folded bag through the aperture and into the container. The beverage bag comprises first and second rectangular panels having peripheral edges welded together to form a first seam. Each panel has an area larger than a cross-sectional area for the keg and the panels are sized relative to the keg cross-sectional area to permit the panels to be forced apart during bag filling so as to expand bag internal space to approximate the volume of the keg. The bag has an open neck member passing through an aperture of the first panel and welded thereto to form a second seam. The aperture in the first panel of the bag is preferably offset from the center of the panel to reduce the likelihood of the first seam of the bag being bunched together and pulled at one time through the keg aperture during bag extraction. Consequently, less stress is placed on the seams during bag extraction from the keg thereby enhancing the recycling life of the bag.

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WO 2004/050491 A2

METHOD OF INSTALLING ALCOHOL  
BEVERAGE BAG INTO A CONTAINER

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to improved alcohol beverage bags and a method of installing alcohol beverage bags into containers.

Background of the Invention

It is known to construct an alcohol bag in a manner that when the bag is filled with an alcohol beverage, such as, for example, beer or wine, the bag resembles the shape of the container in which the bag is housed.

In applications where the bag is used to contain beer, the bags are typically housed in a keg having a generally cylindrical shape. The bag has a neck portion secured to the keg. The bag is deflated, passed through a keg aperture and then filled with beer. After the beer is dispensed from the keg, the bag is removed through the aperture. Typically, the bag comprises two circular panels spaced apart by a cylindrical shaped sheet. The sheet is welded at its ends to the circular panels to form two end seams. The sheet is also welded along its length to form a third seam. A fourth seam is made where the neck passes through one of the circular panels. During bag removal from the keg, the end seams have a tendency to bunch together and are pulled together through the keg aperture. As a consequence, stress is placed on the end seam which reduces the recycling life span of the bag. Accordingly, any improvement in bag construction that extends the recycling life of the bag is beneficial.

An alternative form of bag comprises a first panel and a second panel having peripheral edges welded together to form a first seam. Each of the first and second panels has an area larger than a cross-sectional area for the keg. This sizing of the panels relative to the keg cross-sectional area permits the panels to be forced apart during bag filling so as to expand the bag internal space to approximate the volume of the keg. The bag has an open neck member passing through an aperture of the first panel and welded thereto to form a second seam.

A problem occurs during bag insertion into the keg. Typically, the keg has an aperture for receiving the bag where the size of the aperture corresponds to the size of the bag neck and the size of the aperture is much smaller than the bulk of the bag. This makes it difficult to insert the bag into the keg. Further care must be taken not to rupture the bag

during its installation in the keg.

### Summary of the Invention

It is an object of the present invention to provide a method for installing a bag in a container which method is easier to implement.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a bag suitable for containing an alcohol beverage in a container that places less stress on the bag seams during bag removal from the container.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a bag suitable for use in a beer keg that has fewer seams than a cylindrical formed bag.

In one aspect, the present invention relates to a method of installing a bag into a container to be ready for receiving an alcohol beverage. The container has an aperture for receiving the bag where the aperture of the container has a cross-sectional area smaller than the bulk of the bag. The method comprises the steps of folding the bag into overlapping panels having a bag cross-sectional area able to pass through the aperture cross-sectional area. The method includes inserting this folded bag through the aperture and into the container.

By folding the bag, it is possible to collapse the bulk of the bag in a structured manner whereby the cross-sectional volume of the bag becomes less than or of a size that is able to pass through the cross-sectional aperture of the container without adversely effecting the integrity of the bag wall.

It is contemplated that the method of the present invention may further include the step of removing air from the bag so as to flatten the bag prior to the bag being folded.

The method of installing the bag may further include the steps of sealing the bag to the neck aperture of the container after the bag has been inserted into the container and drawing a vacuum from the container to cause the bag to unfold within the container and be drawn towards the walls of the container. While the bag may unfold by itself after it passes through the aperture or may unfold during the step of inflating the bag, it should be understood that by drawing a vacuum, the bag is positively pulled out of its folded condition towards the inside walls of the container.

In another aspect, the present invention relates to a bag suitable for containing an alcohol beverage, preferably beer, in a container, preferably a keg. The bag comprises a first panel and a second panel having peripheral edges welded together to form a first seam. Each of the first and second panels has an area larger than a cross-sectional area for the keg. This

sizing of the panels relative to the keg cross-sectional area permits the panels to be forced apart during bag filling so as to expand the bag internal space to approximate the volume of the keg. The bag has an open neck member passing through an aperture of the first panel and welded thereto to form a second seam. The bag of the present invention has advantage because it has fewer seams to be stressed during bag insertion and removal into the container than a cylindrical formed bag. The fewer seams also results in a manufacturing labour cost reduction.

The aperture in the first panel of the bag is preferably offset from the center of the panel. This off center aperture orientation reduces the likelihood of the first seam of the bag being bunched up and pulled at one time through the keg aperture during bag extraction. Consequently, less stress is placed on the first seam during bag extraction from the keg thereby enhancing the recycling life of the bag.

In accordance with one embodiment of the present invention there is provided a bag suitable for containing an alcohol beverage when placed in a container having a cross-sectional area and a volume. The bag comprises a first panel and a second panel having peripheral edges welded together to form a first seam. Each of the first and second panels have an area larger than the cross-sectional area of the container. The first panel has an aperture contained therein. The first and second panels are moveable apart from each other when the bag is filled to expand bag internal space to approximate the volume of the container. The bag has an open neck member passing through the aperture of the first panel and welded thereto to form a second seam. The neck has a passageway for filling the bag with the alcohol beverage.

In accordance with another aspect of the present invention, the bag may comprise a cylindrical shaped bag having a neck and four seams. The improvement resides in the neck of the bag passing through a circular bag panel off-set from the center of the circular panel. As a result, when the bag is removed from a keg, the off-set neck pulls the bag from the keg in such a manner that the bag seams are not bunched together and removed at once. Consequently, less stress is placed on these seams.

In accordance with this other embodiment of the present invention therefore, there is provided a bag suitable for containing an alcohol beverage when placed in a keg. The bag comprises two circular panels having peripheral edges welded to a cylindrical panel to form the bag with three seams. The bag is expandable to approximate the volume of the keg. The first panel has a center and an aperture therein positioned off-center from the center. The bag has an open neck member passing through the aperture of the first panel and welded thereto

to form a fourth seam. The neck provides a passageway for filling the bag.

### Brief Description of the Drawings

For a better understanding of the nature and objects of the present invention reference may be had to the accompanying diagrammatic drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the bag of the present invention shown in a flattened condition;

Figure 2a is a perspective view of a bag of the present invention shown inserted and deflated in a keg;

Figure 2b is a perspective view of a bag of the present invention shown inserted and deflated in a keg;

Figure 3 is a view of a cylindrical shaped bag suitable for insertion into a keg; and

Figures 4 through 9 illustrate various steps in the method of the present invention.

### Detailed Description of the Invention

Referring to Figure 1 there is shown a bag 10 having a preferred construction for use in a container 12. The bag 10 is suitable for use for housing an alcohol beverage and in the preferred embodiment for housing beer. The bag 10 is pliable and preferably comprises two layers of plastic material 14 and 16 which are welded together along their peripheral edges 20 and 22 respectively to provide a peripheral edge seam 18. The panels 14 and 16 are generally rectangular in shape and in the preferred embodiment are square. It should be understood that each panel may comprise one or more layers of plastic material joined along the peripheral edges and that these layers are not necessarily laminated together.

The first panel 14 has an aperture 24 positioned in the first panel offset from its center at 26. A neck 30 extends through the first panel 14 at aperture 24 and is secured to the aperture 24 by a weld 32. The neck 30 typically comprises a rubber like material and has an opening or passageway 34 through which alcohol or beer is filled into the space or volume between the panels 14 and 16.

The bag 10 is shown in Figure 1 to be considerably oversized relative to the size of the keg 12. The keg 12 has top and bottom circular walls 40 and 42 with a cylindrical side wall 44. The bag 10 has a cross sectional area that is considerably larger than the cross sectional area of the keg 12. That is the periphery of panels 14 and 16 have an area which is considerably larger than the area of the top or bottom and wall portions 40 and 42 of the keg

12. In an alternative embodiment where the inflated bag has a cylindrical shape, the size of the inflated bag may correspond to the size of the keg 12.

Referring to Figure 2a, there is shown a view of the keg 12 having the bag 10 inserted into the keg 12 through an upper aperture 46 in the top end wall portion 40 of the keg 12. The bag 10 is adapted to have its neck 30 to be secured with aperture 46 of corresponding size and shape and the panels 14 and 16 are pulled through the aperture 46 into the internal volume of the cylinder or keg 12 in accordance with the method of the invention described hereinafter. The panels 14 and 16 are shown in Figure 2a with the seam 18 following a generally serpentine type shape. It should be understood that in Figure 2, the bag 10 is not inflated or filled with any alcohol. The shape shown is simply illustrative to show that the bag may be stretched to have several folds as it extends into the interior of the keg 12. When CO<sub>2</sub>, alcoholic beverage or beer is inserted through neck 30 into the bag 10, the bag expands such that portions of panels 14 and 16 come into contact with cylindrical walls 44 and the end walls 40 and 42 of the keg 12. The unfolding is illustrated by the arrows in Figure 2b.

Advantage is found with the bag 10 shown in Figures 1 and 2 in that the bag only has two seams 18 and 32. This reduction in the number of seams compared to a bag comprising a cylindrically shaped bag results in a bag having less opportunity for wear along the seams during insertion and extraction of the bag 10 from the keg 12. By reducing the stress placed on the seams 18 of the bag 10, the bag may be recycled more times and its life expectancy increased or enhanced.

Referring to Figure 3 there is shown an alternative embodiment for a cylindrical bag 80 which may be used with the cylinder 12 shown in Figure 1. The cylindrical bag 80 has a top panel 60, a bottom panel 62 and a side panel 63. The side panel 63 is wrapped in a cylindrical fashion and is joined along seam 64. The top panel 60 is joined to the side panel 63 by seam 66 and the bottom panel 62 is joined to the side panel 63 by seam 68. These seams are formed by welding. A neck portion 70 which is rubber-like in material will also extend through the upper end portion or wall panel 60 of the cylinder of the bag 80 and is secured to the upper panel 60 by a separate weld 72. While this bag is provided with three seams on the bag plus an additional seam for the neck, the stresses placed on the seams by the bag 80 will be considerably less due to the fact that the neck 70 is positioned off center from the center 74 of the top portion or panel 60 of the bag 80.

In accordance with the present invention it should be understood that the neck 30 of the bag 10 of Figure 1 typically has a cross-sectional area or a diameter in this preferred embodiment that corresponds to the diameter 46 of the container 12. In some embodiments,

securing rings or intermediate rings (not shown) may surround the neck 30 so as to seal or positively locate the neck 30 against the aperture 46. As illustrated in Figure 1, the cross-sectional area of the bag below the neck 30 is sufficiently larger than the cross-sectional area or diameter of aperture 46 of container 12. It should also be understood that the Figures utilized herein are for the purposes of illustration and that the exact dimensions of the cross-sectional areas of the neck 30 of bag 10 and aperture 46 of container 12 are not to scale.

In order to effectively insert and install the bag 10 within the container 12, the method of the present invention comprises the first step shown in Figure 4 of orientating the bag 10 to one side of, or as in this instance, below the neck 30. The bag 10 is then deflated by removing any air or contents out through the neck by collapsing the bag against itself. Next, the bag is folded as indicated by arrows 92 about fold line 94. This results in the partially folded bag 10 configuration shown in Figure 5. Next the bag 10 is folded at folds 96 behind the bag as indicated by arrows 98 to result in the folded bag 10 shown in Figure 6. In Figure 6, the bag 10 has a folded cross-sectional area which substantially corresponds to the cross-sectional area of neck 30.

In the next step, as shown in Figure 7 the bag 10 is moved in the direction of arrow 100 into the container 12 through aperture 46.

The next step is to seal the neck 30 to the aperture 46 and at this time that the bag may start to unfold on its own as represented by arrows 21 shown in Figure 8. In order to assist the bag in unfolding and moving towards the inner walls of the keg 12, a vacuum source 102 is applied through a valve 104 of the container 12. It should be understood that the valve 104 in an alternative embodiment may pass through a ring type valve assembly which forms part of the sealing mechanism of the neck 30 to the aperture 46 of the keg 12. In the next step a vacuum is applied as indicated by arrow 106 through a vacuum device or pump 102 from valve 104. This evacuates the container 12 causing the walls of the bag 10 to be drawn towards the inner walls of the keg 12.

It should be understood that once the bag 10 is inserted in the keg 12, it may be inflated by an initial purging of the bag 10 with CO<sub>2</sub> or may be inflated by filling the bag 10 with a beverage. This inflation of the bag 10 results in the bag 10 unfolding.

Returning to Figure 3 and the removal of the bag 80 from the keg, as the neck 70 is pulled and removed from the aperture of the keg 12, the deflated bag 80 is pulled in a manner that the seams are not bunched together and pulled through the aperture 46 in the keg all at once. If the neck 70 is located at center point 74, then as the bag is pulled from the keg, the panel 60 is pulled from its center downwardly resulting in a good portion or all of seam 66

being pulled through the keg 46 at the same time. Also, a good portion or all of seam 62 would also be pulled through the aperture 46 in the keg 12 at the same time. By off setting the neck 70 from the center 74 of the panel, the seams 62 and 66 are not drawn at the same time through the center aperture 46 in the keg thereby reducing the stresses placed on these seams.

While the bag structure of Figure 3 with the multiple seams is less preferred to the bag shown in Figure 1 with the two seams, it should be understood that there may be a preference to bag manufacturers to use a cylindrical shaped bag for insertion into a cylindrical shaped keg. By manufacturing bag 80 with the off set neck 70, less stress is placed on the end seams of the bag. With less stress placed on the seams of the bag, the recycling life span of the bag is enhanced.

The offset neck feature and associated advantages discussed with respect to the cylindrical bag 80 of Figure 3 is equally applicable to the square bag of Figure 1. In the rectangular bag 10 of Figure 1, the neck 30 is offset from center 26 of panel 14 and is preferably located in a corner of the panel 14.

It should be understood that the method of folding the bag 10 described herein is merely an example of one manner in which the bag of Figure 1 may be folded for one particular embodiment or construction of a bag and that other folding patterns will be readily apparent to a person skilled in the art for the bags of Figures 1 and 3 and other bag shapes in view of the teachings contained herein.



## WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of installing a bag into a container to be ready for receiving an alcohol beverage where the container has an aperture for receiving the bag that has an aperture cross-sectional area smaller than the bulk of the bag, the method comprising the steps of:

folding the bag into overlapping panels having a bag cross-sectional area able to pass through the aperture cross sectional area; and,

inserting the folded bag through the aperture into the container.

2. The method of installing a bag of Claim 1 further including the step of:

removing air from the bag and flattening the bag prior to the step of folding the bag.

3. The method of installing the bag of Claim 1 further comprising the steps of:

sealing the bag to the neck aperture of the container after the step of inserting the bag into the container, and

drawing a vacuum from the container to cause the bag to unfold within the container and be drawn towards walls of the container.

4. A method of installing a bag into a container to be ready for receiving an alcohol beverage where the container has an aperture for receiving the bag that has an aperture cross-sectional area smaller than the bulk of the bag and the bag has a neck of corresponding cross-sectional area as the aperture, the method comprising the steps of:

orientating the bag to one side of the neck;

folding the bag into overlapping panels having a collapsible bag cross-sectional area less than the aperture cross sectional area; and,

inserting the folded bag through the aperture into the container.

5. The method of installing a bag of Claim 4 further including the step of:

removing air from the bag and flattening the bag prior to the step of folding the bag.

6. The method of installing the bag of Claim 4 further comprising the steps of:

sealing the bag to the neck aperture of the container after the step of inserting the bag into the container, and

drawing a vacuum from the container to cause the bag to unfold within the container and be drawn towards walls of the container.

7. A bag suitable for containing an alcohol beverage when placed in a container having a cross-sectional area and a volume, the bag comprising:

a first panel and a second panel having peripheral edges welded together to form a

first seam, each of the first and second panels having an area larger than the cross-sectional area of the container, the first panel having an aperture contained therein, and the first and second panels being moveable apart from each other when the bag is filled to expand bag internal space to approximate the volume of the container; and,

an open neck member passing through the aperture of the first panel and welded thereto to form a second seam, and the neck having a passageway for filling the bag with the alcohol beverage.

8. The bag of Claim 7 wherein the container is a generally cylindrical shaped keg and the first and second panels comprise generally rectangular shapes.

9. The bag of Claim 7 wherein the aperture of the first panel is offset from the center of the first panel.

10. The bag of Claim 8 wherein the aperture of the first panel is offset from the center of the first panel whereby the first seam of the bag is not removed from the keg all at once.

11. The bag of Claim 10 wherein the aperture of the first panel is located proximate a corner of the first panel.

12. The bag of Claim 11 wherein the keg has a keg aperture and an end wall to which the open neck is secured and the keg aperture is located centrally of the keg end wall.

13. The bag of Claim 7 having a volume when filled that brings portions of the bag into contact with interior walls of the container.

14. The bag of Claim 7 having a potential volume when filled greater than that of the container and having a bag filled volume restricted by the volume of the container.

15. A bag suitable for containing an alcohol beverage when placed in a keg, the bag comprising:

two circular panels having peripheral edges welded to a cylindrical panel to form the bag with three seams, the bag being expandable to approximate the volume of the keg, and the first panel having a center and an aperture therein positioned off-center from the center; and,

an open neck member passing through the aperture of the first panel and welded thereto to form a fourth seam and the neck providing a passageway for filling the bag.

16. The bag of Claim 15 wherein the keg has a keg aperture and an end wall to which the open neck is secured and the keg aperture is located centrally of the keg end wall.

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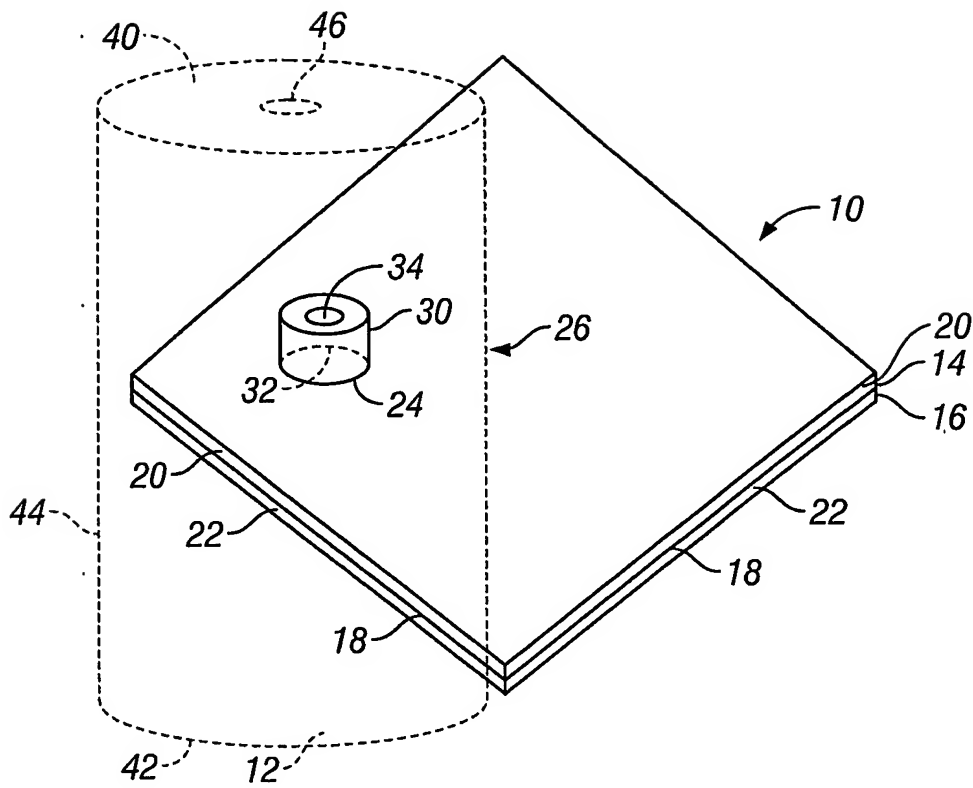


FIG. 1

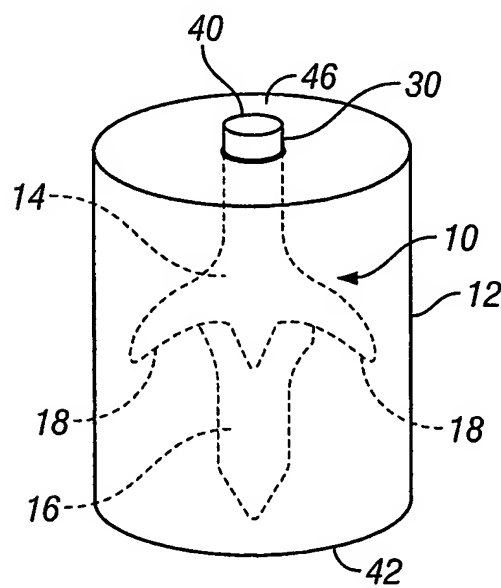


FIG. 2A

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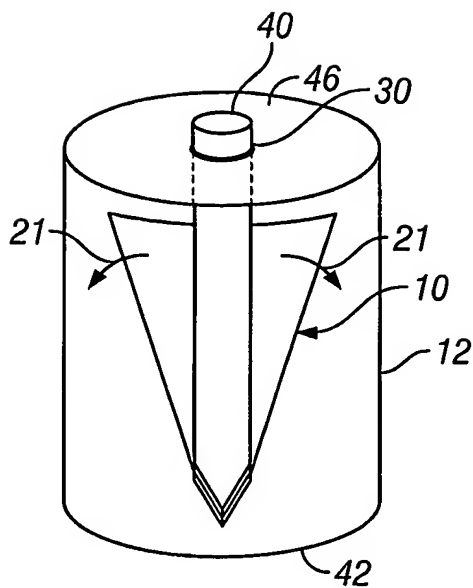


FIG. 2B

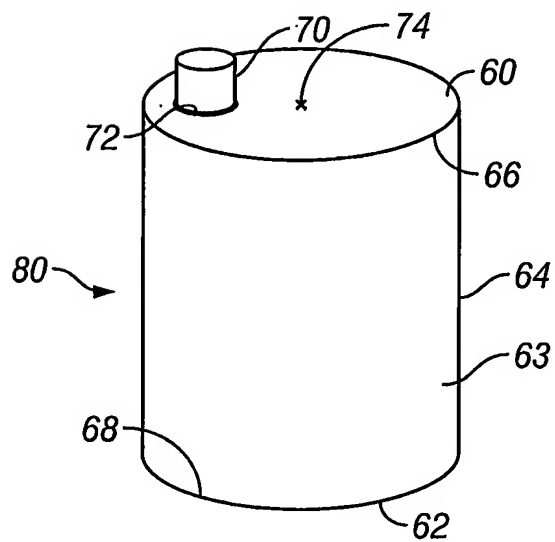


FIG. 3

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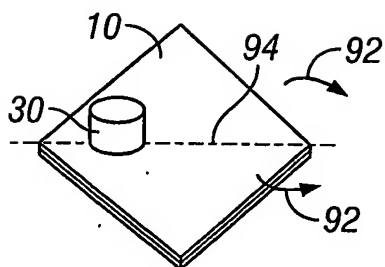


FIG. 4

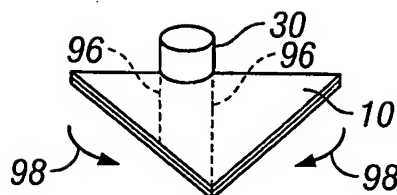


FIG. 5

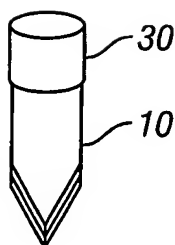


FIG. 6

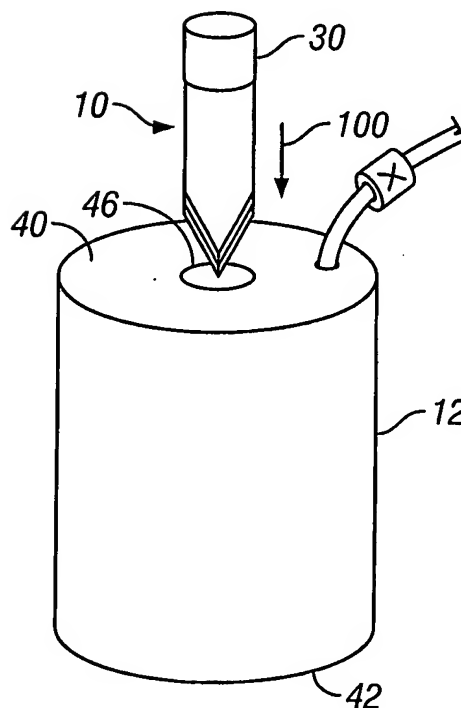


FIG. 7

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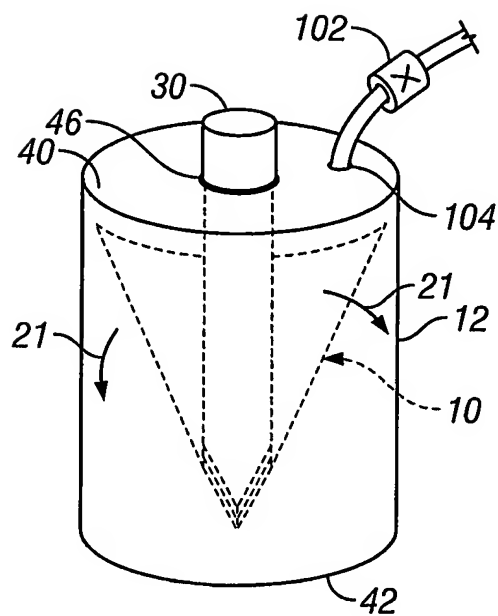


FIG. 8

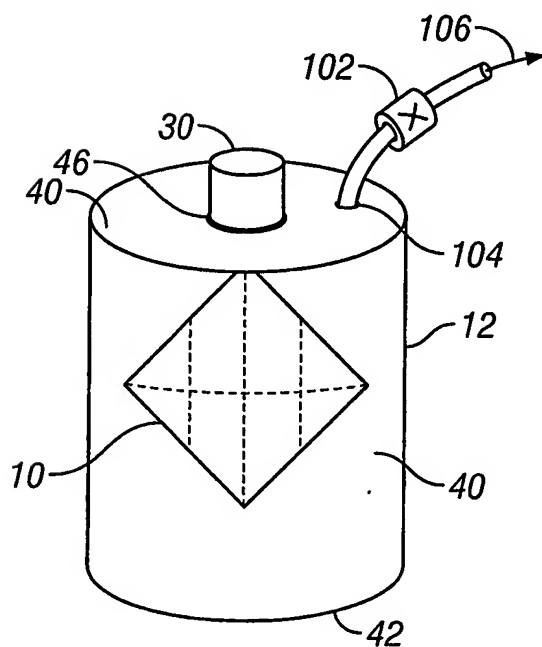


FIG. 9

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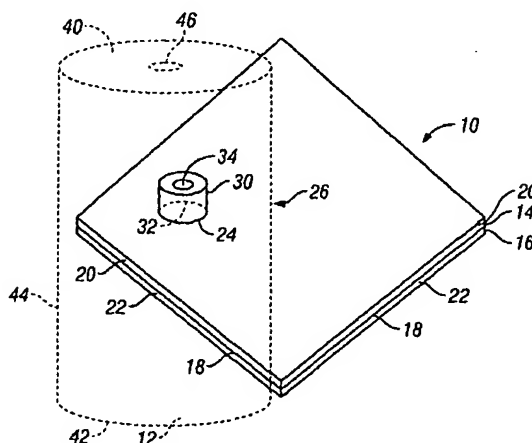
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(54) Title: METHOD OF INSTALLING A BEVERAGE BAG INTO A CONTAINER



(57) Abstract: The method of installing an alcohol beverage bag (10) into a container (12) such as a beer keg through an aperture (46) in the container has the steps of folding the bag into overlapping panels so as to have a cross-sectional area able to pass through the aperture of the container and then inserting the folded bag through the aperture and into the container. The beverage bag comprises first (14) and second (16) rectangular panels having peripheral edges (22) welded together to form a first seam (18). Each panel has an area larger than a cross-sectional area for the keg and the panels are sized relative to the keg cross-sectional area to permit the panels to be forced apart during bag filling so as to expand bag internal space to approximate the volume of the keg. The bag has an open neck (30) member passing through an aperture of the first panel and welded thereto to form a second seam (32). The aperture in the first panel of the bag is preferably offset from the center (26) of the panel to reduce the likelihood of the first seam of the bag being bunched together and pulled at one time through the keg aperture during bag extraction. Consequently, less stress is placed on the seams during bag extraction from the keg thereby enhancing the recycling life of the bag.

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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the International search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	DE 44 01 719 A (LEER KONINKLIJKE EMBALLAGE) 28 July 1994 (1994-07-28) the whole document	1-6
X	GB 2 146 611 A (CITY INVESTING INT) 24 April 1985 (1985-04-24) the whole document	1-6
X	EP 0 303 160 A (NITTEL GMBH & CO KG) 15 February 1989 (1989-02-15) the whole document	1,2,4,5
Y	DE 38 39 697 A (NITTEL GMBH & CO KG) 31 May 1990 (1990-05-31) the whole document	7-14
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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

### \* Special categories of cited documents :

- \*A\* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- \*E\* earlier document but published on or after the International filing date
- \*L\* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- \*O\* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- \*P\* document published prior to the International filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- \*T\* later document published after the International filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- \*X\* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- \*Y\* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- \*&\* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the International search

5 August 2004

Date of mailing of the International search report

27. 08. 2004

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No  
PCT/IB 03/05398

## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	GB 2 229 417 A (JOHNSON CHEN) 26 September 1990 (1990-09-26) figure 2 -----	7-14
X	DE 29 02 291 A (BIER DRIVE AG) 24 July 1980 (1980-07-24) the whole document -----	15
Y	US 4 690 299 A (CANNON DAVID C) 1 September 1987 (1987-09-01) the whole document -----	16
Y		12,16

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/IB 03/05398

## Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

## Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this International application, as follows:

see additional sheet

1. ☒ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☒ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

## FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

## 1. claims: 1-6

A method of installing a bag into a container ready for receiving an alcohol beverage where the container has an aperture for receiving the bag that has an aperture cross-sectional area smaller than the bulk of the bag, the method comprising the steps of: folding the bag into overlapping panels having a bag cross-sectional area able to pass through the aperture and inserting the folded bag through the aperture into the container.

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## 2. claims: 7-14

A bag suitable for containing an alcohol beverage when placed in a container, the bag comprising: a first panel and a second panel having peripheral edges welded together to form a first seam, each of the first and second panels having an area larger than the cross-sectional area of the container, the first panel having an aperture contained therein, and the first and second panels being moveable apart from each other when the bag is filled to expand bag internal space to approximate the volume of the container; and, an open neck member passing through the aperture of the first panel and welded thereto to form a second seam, said neck member having a passageway for filling the bag with the alcohol beverage.

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## 3. claims: 15, 16

A cylindrical bag suitable for containing an alcohol beverage when placed in a keg, the bag comprising: two circular panels having peripheral edges welded to a cylindrical side panel to form the bag with three seams, the bag being expandable to approximate the volume of the keg, and the first panel having an aperture therein positioned off-center from its center; and, an open neck member passing through the aperture of the first panel and welded thereto to form a fourth seam, said neck providing a passageway for filling the bag.

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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No  
PCT/IB 03/05398

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
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